

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

SOME WAYS OF THE WORLD

INCIDENTS WHERE DOMESTIC ANIMALS

RULE THE HOUSEHOLD.

WHAT ONE SHOULD AVOID IN THE ENDEAVOR

TO BECOME AN ENTERTAINING CONVERSATIONALIST.

"The misery of keeping a dog," says Sir Waiter
Boot, "js that he dies so soon; but then," adds
the great man, artiessly, "if he lived for fifty years
and then died, what would become of mer."

It is not generally apprediated how much our
domestic animals actually influence our lives. In
many cages they are really individuals belonging
to the family whose comfort and wellbeing are
as much if not more considered than those of the
other members of the household. When overtaken
by age or sickness these pets are as carefully
nursed and their infirmities of temper and health
tolerated with the same patience that its bestowed
upon an aged invalid who is not held accountable for fretfulness or irritability.

"I was up all last night with poor Carle," said
his mistress, accounting for her late appearance
at the breakfast table; "his asthma is so bad."

"Why do you not have him shot?" suggested the
manna.

"How would eo like to be shot, papa, when of
is old and have no teef?" demanded his three
year old son severely, and the argument was unanswerable. Many a projected trip has to be given
you of sail in with unless you are and to fall in with unless you
are too old a bird to be caught by suggested the
household.

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you of soult of does. "Bo you are going about the
out saying—so the grown and amounted
to take the country of the country of the country part of the pour and the part of the pour and the pour

in snocked chorus from the chairen, auntie and mamma.

"How would ee like to be shot, papa, when oo is old and have no teef?" demanded his three year old son severely, and the argument was unanswerable. Many a projected trip has to be given up on account of dogs. "So you are going abroad." remarked one of Mrs. G.'s acquaintances. "Do you really mean to say you have never been before." "This is our wedding trip," laughed the former: "we planned it ten years ago, but I would not go because I could not make up my mind to leave Grip, who would have been so unhappy without me, and as he grew older he became more and more dependent, and would hardly let me out of his sight. He died of old age last month, and I feel so thankful to think that he never had an unhappy moment. Now that there is nothing to prevent I shall go and travel."

ART OF CONVERSATION.

To talk well and entertainingly is certainly a great art, and renders a person so gifted very deal with the ordinary everyday topics. An eruamusing. A dissertation on art, literature or poliics may be instructive, but it is apt to be tire some. One must dip with a light hand, so to speak, in current events, and deal chiefly in personalities and incident. In one of the instructive stories for youth which were so popular half a century ago, wherein moral lessons were carefully administered in the form of genteel fiction, a walk taken in the country by Harry and Temmy is What did you see, Tommy?" asks the fond

Parent on their return, "Oh, nothing at all," answered Tommy. "It was

Farent on their return.

"Oh, nothing at all," answered Tommy. "It was tery stupid—only fields and some trees."

A similar question to Harry, however, efficited a different reply. He describes an amusing encounter between their terrier pup and a hedgehog, he has discovered the first spring flowers, which he brings home, and he has noticed the preparations for housekeeping on the part of a certain bird, one of whose eggs he proposes later on to add to his collection: he has enjoyed his expedition; he is bright, happy and, consequently, interesting.

Very different is he from dull Tommy, who considers his walk a task, and can find nothing to say about it. He certainly will not shine as a conversationalist later on, whereas Harry will doubtless be a charming companion. Although the art of conversation is undenlably a gift, it can to a great degree be cultivated, first, by acquiring a babit of observation, and then by relating what has been observed.

"You have not told me a thing about Mrs. A.'s dence," complained a lively mother of her taciturn son. "Can't you think of anything to say about it?" The youth made an effort of memory. "Well, they had terraph for supper," he remarked at length. While his sister, with a light playfulless and sense of humor that were quite charming entertained the whole family at dinner by her second of the same function.

"It is so difficult," said a young woman to whom the foregoing dissertation had been addressed. "I heard you the other day comment upon Milly Fivol's flow of verblage, as you called it, and you said she 'chattered like a magple,' and Tessle Erudite you alled a 'monologist.' I suppose to be entertaining without being tiresome is what you mean, but it is not so easy to draw the line or define it. I would be glad to take your advice, but it is too intalgible and too contradictory. I really cannot tell what to do."

A VICTIMIZED TENANTS ADVICE.

"In renting a furnished house beware of being beguiled by a landlord or landlady into taking any leftover 'stock,' that is, anything in the way of belongings that do not properly come within the provisions of a lease," remarked a victimized

have a plausible way of making a few sugges-

EAST END CHRISTMAS TREE.

HOSTS OF EAGER LITTLE CHILDREN BEG FOR TICKETS.

Rumors that Santa Claus is coming have reached the uttermost outscourings of the Eastern District, Brooklyn, and when Miss Wurster, a member of the East End Christmas Tree Association, of Brooklyn, left her home yesterday morning a flock of eager faced, hungry eyed little ragamumns crowded about her house, so that it was with dimculty she made her way through them to the

"A ticket, please, for the Christmas tree," was

the plea from one and all.

Miss Wurster greeted every petitioner in her Miss Wurster greeted every pentions aweet way, and even after the tickets were all gone a smile and a word from her were received gladly and with cheerings and clappings from the nondescript little crowd, who are forced to beg for nondescript little crowd, who are forced to beg for nondescript little crowd, who are forced to held for nondescript little crowd held for at fortunate children receive in overabundance he doorsteps of Mrs. Latimer's house, new presented the same appearance when she star

dout.
More than twenty-five hundred tickets of admision to the Amphion Theatre, where the Christmas
netertainment of the society will begin at 9 o'clock
n Christmas morning, has been distributed to
noor children. Over \$700 has been raised. on Christmas morning, has been calsed.

Ex-Mayor Wurster will open the Christmas entertainment with an address, Mrs. Nina Drummond Leavitt will entertain the children on the hanjo, E. C. Hendrickson will display some sleight of hand tricks, and R. Morrison Gray will impersonate Santa Claus. This part of the programme will conclude with the singing of "America" by the children. The distribution of seven hundred dolls, hundreds of pocket knives, games, baseballs and bats will follow. Every child will receive an apple, an orange and a box of candy.

Mrs. Waiter J. Barron is president of the Eastern District Christmas Tree Association.

COUNTY TREASURER MISS TULLEY.

San Juan County, Col., has for its Treasurer a young woman, Miss Nellie E. Tulley, sister of Thomas H. Tulley, private secretary to Governor Thomas Miss Tulley was born in Tonawanda. N. Y. and went to Silverton, Col. in 1855. She was appointed deputy postmaster in that town, a postion which she held until her election as County Treasurer. Miss Tulley was a candidate on the Democratic ticket, and after an unusually lively campaign was elected by a majority of 325.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WANTED. A single subscription of \$50,000 to the funds of the Woman's Hotel was received the other day, the condition being that the subscriber's name be not mentioned. The whole sum of \$400,000 now lacks only \$50,000 of being complete, and those in charge of the enterprise are confident that they will get it all before the books close next month.

CHRISTMAS FOR THE FRIENDLESS. The American Female Guardian Society and

Home for the Friendless appeals for subscriptions to its Christmas fund. The institution is one of the oldest in the country. The Home was opened sixty-five years ago, and has taken care of forty thousand children since then. Contributions sent to the president, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-st., will be gratefully acknowledged.

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New York

A TALK WITH MRS. KING, WHO HAS MADE A LIFE STUDY OF THE METHODS.

THE COMPARATIVELY FEW WOMEN WHO TAKE TIME NOWADAYS TO DO ANYTHING WELL ENEW BULES TO FOLLOW.

"Where is the practis'd and perfect organ?" is the cry from Walt Whitman which preludes the prospectus of the new gymnasium for women recently opened in this city by Mrs. Morris Lee

Mrs. King is an enthusiast on the subject of educational gymnastics for women, and has made a life study of methods which are sure to help the

sex to become "full lung'd and limber lipp'd." Mrs. King claims that "woman's most grievous lack in these days of woman's advantage is a want of exercise-not athletics, but a lack of happy. healthful exercise, for exercise to be healthful must be happy.

"Comparatively few women stand well, walk well or even sit or breathe well, and fewer still are the women who talk well, even so far as saying-well, what they have to say.

"I long felt the need," said Mrs. King to a Tribune representative as she illustrated on a quarter circle the methods of respiratory exercise, "of a properly appointed place where habits of good exercise could be formed and followed easily and pleasantly—a place where all around, balanced development could be furthered. My own need and my interest in the similar needs of other women prompted my making such a place."

Mrs. King has studied her subject with the leading authorities on physical training in this country and in Europe. She says:

"I make no claim to originality of principle, but have during many years' study of the subject ac-quired whatever material of any apparent value came within my reach. The exercise with apparatus and the free gymnastic work is Swedish American-Delsartean-in a 'king blend' of advanced breadth and balance, both in process and result." The clothing worn during exercise is required to be perfectly unrestricting from feet to throat. cleanly and becoming, but not uniform. Mrs King's own costume for apparatus work is a Pier

rot costume of full trousers to the knee and a loos tine slip sort of gown is worn for the adapting work. Sandal-like "barefoot" shoes are worn by all the workers, for normal feet are a necessary foundation for this body culture "My aim," said Mrs. King, flushed and exhilarated

from a recently finished exercise, "Is to expedite the forming of right habits of motion and speech to the exclusion of wrong ones, and to do this it is only necessary to make the better ways plain and pleasant. Hence the symnasium and its modus

pleasant. Hence the symnasium and its modus operandi.

"Apparatus is used only as a first inducement to exercise to interest the student through the first stages of breaking up habitual rigidities and facilitating general mobility. The possibilities and pleasures of mobility when made thus easily to appear constitute an inspiration and encouragement for later independent effort in free symnastic exercise. Through all the exercise great care must be taken to keep the respiratory or recuperative exercise, to keep the respiratory or recuperative exercise. With a careful adjustment of supply and demand there is no danger of excessive exhaustion, of organic violence or of overexercising.

"The main symnasium room is about fifty feet in

A PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED BY THE SELF-SUPPORTING GENTLEWOMAN.

DISAPPOINTMENTS SHE ENCOUNTERS-WHERE HELP IS TO BE FOUND-THE NEW-YORK

"The two cases so recently reported in a leading faily paper of the brave struggles of two women to gain employment in order to keep off starvation, the death of one and the timely rescue of the other through public appeal must still be fresh in all minds and, it is to be hoped, still fresh in all hearts," said a visitor at the Woman's Exchange yesterday. "Such a lesson should not be soon for-

"They were two gentlewomen. There are numer ous other cases of the sort. There is an army of gentlewomen seeking honest work of any kind in order to save them from the pitiable fate of one or the other. They are women of education and ccomplishment. They ask honorable work to save them from the humiliation of dependence-and too often there is some one dependent on them. But work cannot be found. What are they to do?

THEIR SUCCESSIVE FAILURES.

"The gentlewoman when first thrown upon her own resources does not start out to find a place as chambermald or other similar position. She knows that others more accustomed to such duties can THE PLAN PURSUED BY THE CHILD fill them more satisfactorily, and, too, that she is fitted for something better. And she directs all of her time and effort to pursuit of that occupation which she believes she can best follow with ski and talent. This is the first step.

"We know how many hundreds of carnest women have been driven and beaten back by discouragement and failure to find congenial employment, and forced to seek any occupation with small remu-neration that would give the bare necessities of life. "This makes the second step. The third step is the failure to find work of any sort, whatever the

willingness and anxiety may be. "There have been a thousand theories on the subject and much advice given, but a theory never made a loaf of bread and advice never buttered it. "If self-preservation is the first law of nature, then pride is the first law of self-preservation. In the time of necessity, can a gentlewoman do more than tell her necessity when she seeks work?

"She believes, when she first starts out to make the fight, that there must be some avenue open to her. She tries again and again, as long as the last dollar holds out, and in her extremity prefers to deny herself rather than ask charity. Repeated failures reduce her to the point where she has not the smallest means to buy food. What is she to do?



MRS. MORRIS LEE KING.

length, well lighted, well ventilated and decorated in a color scheme of old ivory.

"Apparatus exercise with intermediate rest by complete relaxation by resting upon couches arranged for this purpose, occupies the first three-top of the purpose of the purpose

grace.

"Well ordered exercise is the only natural and reliable means of preserving and resalining a degree of youthful viger and elasticity, which most women are losing years before they should let them go. In the process of such thorough invigoration superfluous fat is necessarily dissipated, until bulk, according to measurement, is largely reduced even when weight but slightly decreases. Thus also, while a course of training is shaping, strengthening and modifying a fat person to an appearance of great reduction, it may also be broadening and building up a thin person by expanding and heightening the chest, strengthening the respiration, circulation and nutrition, and by covering the frame with firm, evenly developed, muscular fiesh, "Well balanced exercise," added Mrs. Eing, with enthusiasm, "normalizes an individual, whether from fatness and heaviness to firmness and grace, or from thinness and weakness to firmness and grace. This is all that is claimed for it, and the best that should be expected of it. And, surely, this is sufficient." grace. "Well ordered exercise is the only natural and

REPRESENTATIVE AGENTS.

Photographers, florists, dentists, tailors and many other New-York business firms are employing women as local commercial travellers, or representative agents, as they prefer to call them

These young women must be attractive, enter prising and resourceful; must dress well and have a wide acquaintance among people whose patronage is desirable to the house. If she represents a florist it is her business to know far enough in advance of all society or public functions where decorations will be needed. She calls and in a pleasant, tactful way solicits the order, at the same time dropping hints about new arrangements in ferns and roses which her firm has just received.

public are approached in a similar manner by the photographer's and the tailor's agents, and it is said that the large drygoods stores have agents who carry about with them samples of novelties in lace, lingerie or costly fabrics to show likely purchasers

terrible revelation. She died of starvation. A young woman with confidence and ambition for literary fame, but who falled to get either recognition or work, and was forced from her chosen field to that of a dressmaker. In this, with the assistance of friends, she was successful until her health falled. Her pathetic letter to General Cassiss M. Clay asking aid tells too plainly the story that she had exhausted every means around her. There are numbers of such women as Evelyn

EDUCATIONAL GYMNASTICS WHAT IS A WOMAN TO DO? by ineffectual efforts to find employment, can pour into sympathetic ears her pitiful tale and be sure of finding ready, substantial sympathy. Here those who are in search of work never feel misunder-stood, however sensitive they may be or however

who are in search of work never feel missions stood, however sensitive they may be or however delicately reared.

The exchange is a helping hand, not a charity, and for twenty-one years, ever since Mrs. William G. Choate, the president, conceived of the project and started it. she hes vainly tried to make the people understand the great need that exists for just this help. "Why is it," she asks, "that people do not understand how much money an effort like this requires."

The exchange supplies a need not only to women who want work, but to those who require help. It is the only place where a gentlewman for every kind of womanly service, from caring for bables or dogs to sewing on buttons or managing a dinner party, can be found. About one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is needed for a permanent home for the exchange. George F. Baker, William V. Lawrence and William E. Dodge have each promised \$0.00 providing \$4.00 is raised by May I. J. Fierpont Morgan has also promised \$0.00. Besides these offers \$2.00 has been subscribed toward the building fund.

An entertainment for the benefit of the exchange will be given at Wallack's Theatre on December 28 at \$30 p. m. It is designed to especially interest children, and the programme will consist of exhibitions of trained animals, marionettes, ventriloquists, prestidigitators, etc. These attractions have been secured through the kindness of F. F. Proctor. A similar entertainment given last year during the holidays proved a great success in every way. Tickets are now on sale at the Exchange Building, No. 334 Madison-ave., or can be secured by application to any of the managers.

### PROBLEMS IN CHILD STUDY

STUDY COMMITTEE OF NORMAL

COLLEGE.

EMILY J. CONANT, CHAIRMAN, SAYS THE "GIT THAR" STEOKE MUST CHARACTERIZE THE TEACHER'S WORK.

"There are earnest thinkers who doubt the value of child study," says Emily J. Conant, chairman on child study in the Associate Alumne of the Normal College. "With this fact in view we may wisely inquire concerning its usefulness. Its importance," she continues, "for parents and teachers surely cannot be questioned." To make plain her views she used the following argument when addressing the State Federation on the subject:

her views she used the following argument when addressing the State Federation on the subject:

A number of collegians from several universities were once discussing rowing, and each man pointed out the value of the stroke used by his crew. "What stroke do you use" was asked of a bright youth who had been listening attentively. He replied, "We row with the git thar stroke." In a certain screet he git thar stroke mist characterize the teacher's work. It is a natural fear that the three R will be burled in Pompeian darkness under the mass of accumulated improvements which adorn the modern courses of study. A tired girl said saily to me, "A teacher must be responsible for everything under the sun." Truly such is the tendency of the times. May not a practical knowledge of child life, of what the child loves to do, what he hates to do, of his fanctful and grotesque imaginings, of his subjective mode of reasoning, of the early and strong development of some emotions and the tardy awakening of others—may not I repeat, such study tend to throw light upon the problems of the teacher?

I hear you reply, "Much of this we know already." True; you have learned it from child study. Ought not the good work to be continued?

The watchmaker can take apart and put together all the works of his watch; he knows the place for each thry wheel and how it should be adjusted. But our children, possessing a far more delicate mechanism, do they not need to be studied? Their bodies can become crooked from Ignorance of the influence of many of their occupations. They can be overwrought, unduly excited, be forced in school, until body and mind fall to respond, because parents and teachers demand from them what is far beyond their strength. You will say that this picture is overfrawn and does not apply to the influence of many of their occupations. They can be overwrought, unduly excited, be forced in school, until body and mind fall to respond, because prents and teachers demand from them what is far beyond their strength. You will say that

careful consideration of bodily conditions is nec-ossary.

We perceive that our study of the child will lead us to three sciences: Psychology, the science which investigates mental phenomena; physiology, the science of the body, and etnica, or moral sci-ence. We are not to deal with the strong body and mature mind of the man, but with the tender body and undeveloped mind of the child. Much of our knowledge will be gained from the sciences men-tioned.

FROM EVERY STANDPOINT.

The child has been studied from almost every standpoint possible. His idea of punishment, his games, his laughter and tears, have been reported and discussed. His notion of God, his superstitions, his defects in spelling, his growth in language—these and many other topics have been investigated and analyzed. Two methods have been used. On the one hand, the facts have been collected by those who could observe children individually; by the other method sylabl were distributed to teachers.

These syllabl contained questions or experiments with which the class was to be tested. Such work could often be made a part of the regular daily exercises without causing the children to suspect that the programme contained anything unusual. To those from whom comes an objection to the child being made a subject of experiment I quote Professor Baldwin, of Princeton University. He says, "The children are experimented with so much and so unwisely in any case that it is possible that a little intentional experiment, guided by real insight and psychological information, would do them good."

FROM PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECT.

Normal schools, training schools and teachers have gladly entered upon the work of investigating children from the psychological aspect. Among the circles organized was one in the Associate Alumnae of Normal College, known as the Child Study Committee. The plan pursued was suggested by Clark University. Monthly reports were presented upon such subjects as "Children's Sense of Shame." "Children's Temperaments," "Children's Disappointments" and "Children's Faults," As many of the members were teachers, it facilitated the collection of material. In addition to the regular meeting, the committee formed two "round tables," one for the classification of data. The other was especially devoted to the needs of mothers.

other was especially devoted to the needs of mothers.

Recently there have been courses of lectures on subjects calculated to arouse the interest both of parents and teachers—such topics as "Music and the Child." The Psychology of Suggestion. "Child Study in the Vacation Schools." all of which have been ably treated by well known speakers.

The greatest problems are the collection of data and their classification. But as the compilations can be easily made when the data have been gathered, the most serious difficulty is the obtaining of satisfactory material. The observations must be made by a person with scientific training, whose mind is intent on the problem he is solving. It is evident that the teacher can contribute to this work only incidentally and in a most fragmentary fashion.

fashion.

The criticism has often been made that no mother offers assistance in the study of the child, while through published observations several fathers have given careful records of their little ones, and an annt has published notes of the development of her niece. We shall look to the col-



VIEW OF GYMNASIUM ROOM, Showing respiratory quarter circle and resting couches

Adams—women fitted by education and ambition for higher things, but who after a short and bitter experience turn in their discouragement to positions of any sort that will give a small but sure return with which to eke out their existence."

| Solution | Light | THE ONE PLACE TO GO.

The New-York Exchange for Women's Work, this great city for such women who find them-selves compelled to become bread winners. It is the great place of confession where many a dis-heartened woman, who has been baffled on all sides whistle and summon the nolice.

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MISS PHILLIPS,

FRIENDS OF ARMENIA. HELPING TO MAINTAIN THE ORPHANS BY SUPPLYING THE AMER-

ICAN MISSIONS. HELPERS GOING TO TURKET TO ASSIST WITH THE WORK-DEPORTMENT OF THE TITHE

FARMERS PITILESS IN THE EXTREME. The object of the London society known as the

Friends of Armenia is to maintain Armenian orphens by supplying the American missions with funds and sending helpers to Turkey to assist with he work.

It also helps Armenian women to become self-supporting, by selling their needlework and thus providing them with an industry. The society also

sends out money for general relief in such emergencies as partial famine. The Friends of Armenia have expended since 1297 \$36,855 for orphans, \$30,355 for general relief, and they have paid nearly \$30,000 for materials for The president of the society is Lady clothing.

Frederick Cavendish. As a result of the cruel exactions of the Turkish taxgatherers and the failure of the crops, renewed appeals for help have come from the missionaries

in Armenia. Dr. Raynolds, of Van, thus writes:

in Armenia.

Dr. Raynolds, of Van, thus writes:

The promise of the fields was excellent until well into June, and one more good rain would have insured such a crop as would have kept the people for two years at least. But this rain failed to come, and the fields, which depend on the rain alone, began to dry up, and many of them did not advance enough to pay for reaping. But even without these there would have been an abundant harvest had the fields which depend on irrigation been able to secure their usual supply of water. By this time, however, the failure of the streams and springs had become so marked that less than half, the usual irrigation was possible, and this failure was progressive. So want stares us in the face.

A friendly government official, who called on me yesterday, urred in his own behalf and that of our good Vail that I do not delay in making known the situation. He is in a position to know, and he assures me that the whole amount of food products in the province will not suffice for its inhabitants for more than eight or nine months. Our collectors assure us that not more than half, in many places not more than aquarter, of the Armenian villagers have sufficient food to last till another harvest, while of the other half some have enough to last eight, six or two months, and many even to-day have nothing.

But it is not merely breadstuffs that are deficient. Other crops as well have suffered from lack of water. Many gardens in the city have had no water, and many fruit trees have dried up and are being cut down. The pasturage has been so short that the dairy products on which all very largely depend for food are hard to find. Many villages even had to go long distances for their drinking water. Where the orchards and vineyards could have even a little water fruit has been abundant, and this has been a great advantage thus far in the few places where there are fruit trees. But the prices of almost all food products are already three or four times those of ordinary times, and so far as we can

Another missionary of thirty-one years' standing

Another missionary of thirty-one years standing says:

If marauders are not so rampant as in the past taxation is most inexorable, and the deportment of tithe farmers is pittless in the extreme. Aside from this, the poor people in their distress for clothing, food and the wherewith to most the constant demand for taxes, etc. have so mortgaged their harvest, if not homes, in some of the provinces that the heartrending spectacle has been seen of the family standing by weening and wringing their hands while creditors in their struggle sweep the threshing floor, not leaving a spoonful for the hungry ones who have gathered it though not enough to square the account. Added to this I knew of one poor woman who had her vegetables and only donkey taken, while she herself was beaten.

Much as our Vall seeks to enforce rules for tithe farmers they usually utterly refuse to begin measuring till they receive heavy tips to set the work going, while they heap up their part and scoop out that of the poor persant shamefully. With such chronic conditions, whence improvement so that constant drain of energy, patience and purse from abroad be avoided? If equality of rights may not be realized so that legitimate fruit of honest tell be gathered, why not some compassion in taxation so that the people be not left as wandering beggara? Thus it is that not a few have no food or house, save as charity provides, while thousands of peasants are so reduced as not to have the one ewe lamb and crouch in their dismal corners to discouraged and naked to venture into the light, while escape from starvation ere spring seems to them impossible.

"Escape is indeed impossible," adds Mr. Cant-

"Escape is indeed impossible," adds Mr. Cantlow, secretary of the Friends of Armenia, "unless the hands that once saved them when almost perishing are again stretched out to help. May we hope it will be so, and that gard women and children with wan faces, whom we have rescued from the hunger fiend, may breathe

a blessing on our land in this its hour of need?"

Donations in aid of Armenian relief can be forwarded through Hector Munro Ferguson, treasurer, Friends of Armenia, No. 47 Victoria-st., Westminster, S. W. London, England.